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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 103 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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German Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

XII. HINDENBURG AND THE FUTURE.

That the various developments referred to in previous chapters are indeed forwarding Germany's economic restoration is strongly evidenced in the recent reports of conferences between the French foreign minister, Briand, and the German foreign minister, Stresemann, the chief purpose of which is to arrange for the use of Germany's money to stabilize the French franc, in return for which French troops are to evacuate German territory still held by them. Thus the moment seems to have arrived sooner than most would have thought when France must be kept alive by the milk of the German cow she sought recently to kill!

Many observers, however, saw in the election of the old imperial General Hindenburg to the presidency of the German Republic on April 26, 1925, an indication that things were far from well, that Germany might be speedily forced by reactionary elements back to monarchism, and that she would adopt a foreign policy that would provoke France and disturb the peace of Europe. Probably these fears were exaggerated. Hindenburg is to many of the German people a symbol of the great past of the nation, and of the sturdier elements of the German character, rather than of monarchism. It must not be forgotten that when the revolutionary government was established in 1918 and others fled or actively conspired against it, Hindenburg remained in Germany and accepted the situation like a soldier. While Hindenburg received more votes than any other candidate, it must be remembered that he got less than 50 per cent of all the votes cast and that if the Communists had voted for the candidate put forward by the various Democratic parties, including the Social Democratic party, instead of putting up a Communist candidate of their own, that candidate would have received more than a million votes in excess of the votes polled by Hindenburg. Events since the spring of 1925, to which we have already referred, seem to demonstrate that German political developments will be guided by her economic necessities as the unification of the Lorraine and Ruhr industries rather than by any theories that Hindenburg personally or the German Fascisti may hold.

Workers Are Backbone.

On the present political line-up in Germany, we may quote again Lincoln Eyre, a special writer in the New York Times. "It is the working class which most staunchly supports the Republican Germany. The Social Democratic party, as the Socialist party is called here, is the republic's backbone. The only other avowedly Republican factions are the Catholic Centrists and the Democrats. Between them, this group can muster only about 45 per cent of the votes in the Reichstag. Thus, in the majority of its membership, the legislative branch of the German republic is not Republican. Since, however, the majority is composed of such antagonistic elements as the Nationalists on one side and the Communists on the other, it constitutes no immediate danger for the existing order.

"The monarchist idea is represented in Germany by the Nationalists, the reactionary Voelkische and the People's or Populist party, which latter, however, is devoted only theoretically to the return of royalty. These parties compose the Black,

White and Red Union (the old imperial colors), which elected Hindenburg president against Marx, the Black, Red and Gold Republican candidate. Yet today Marx is chancellor, and the Populists, whose chief is Foreign Minister Stresemann, are collaborating in support of his candidacy with the Centrists, Marx's own party, and the Democrats. Hence, the Black, White and Red threat to the republic is largely hot air oratory.

The Loyalists are far more concerned with the regaining of the perquisites and prerogatives they enjoyed under the empire than with the establishment of the empire itself. They want to run things as they did in the old days with plenty of government jobs for themselves, protective tariff for their own aggrandizement, subjugated labor and control of churches and schools."

Communist Argument.

How we are to appraise the immediate past and read the future of Germany from the working class point of view is not easy to say. The Communists hold that the working class leaders of Germany missed their chance to lead the German workers to victory in the years since 1918 and that only by a revolution sooner or later can the German workers be delivered from their unhappy lot. They point to the fact that the German workers are less well off than before the war as to real wages and that they have lost the eight-hour day. They point to the wealth and power of the German industrialists, to the growing combinations between German capitalists and the capitalists of other countries, huge international trusts, and the menace to labor contained therein. They point to the reactionary dictatorship in Italy and Spain and other lands, to aggressive and unscrupulous Fascisti movements and to attacks on workers' organizations and standards in practically all European countries. They ask whether anyone in his senses can really believe that these reactionary elements are going to give the workers half a chance, unless they fight and wrest control from them. They point to the pleasanter elements in the Russian picture and say to the workers that this is what they might have if they would have done with half measures and take things in their own hands.

Socialist Argument.

To this the Social Democrats and the majority of the trade unionists of Germany reply that Germany is not Russia and that an attempt to bring about a proletarian revolution in Germany in 1918 would have meant the total collapse of Germany's economic machine and invasion of the Allied armies; that Russia itself is Communist or Socialist only in name, or at least only in slight degree; that while the German workers are not yet so well off as before the war, their condition is improving; they certainly have not had to suffer what the Russian workers and peasants have, and their standard of living is appreciably higher than the Russian.

They say that to have established a republic in place of the old absolute monarchy is a real gain even if it be not the last step in progress; that the German workers' organizations, trade unions, political and co-operative, are larger than ever and are again beginning to flourish after the post-war depression. It was true, they admit, that in the old feudal or imperial regime, a rising class had no other recourse except to violently overthrow its

oppressors, as was done in England, France and the United States in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but that now that democratic parliamentary institutions have been established, no class can hope to gain its ends save by using them, by persuading the majority of the people through them of the justice and feasibility of its plans. They believe that for the workers eventually to control a stabilized, rebuilt, prosperous Europe will be worth while, but that for the workers to have taken over an impoverished, weakened, divided Europe would have been of no real good to them, even if it had been possible; that, therefore, the only real hope is in continuing to build up the trade union, political and co-operative organizations of labor, teach the workers to assume increasing responsibility and gradually to win by constitutional means power proportionate to their capacities and responsibilities in this complex world in which life must perforce be socialized if it must go on at all.

It may be doubted whether anyone is in a position to judge objectively and impartially between these views.

Note: Other chapters on the structure and functioning of the German trade unions will follow.

THE HALL OF MIRRORS.

By E. Guy Talbott.

Within the Hall of Mirrors,
In the Palace of Versailles,
Are gathered many statesmen,
From the nations far and nigh;
Both friend and foe together,
Are commissioned with high power,
To sign the last peace treaty,
That will mark an end of war.

The years of war are ended,
And the reign of peace at hand,
When hate will rule no longer,
And the armies can disband;
For love will sway all nations,
Leaving subject races free,
By self-determination,
To decide their destiny.

But in the Hall of Mirrors,
Greed as master reigned supreme,
And hope of peace soon vanished,
Like an iridescent dream;
While quarreling statesmen bartered
For the peoples they traduce,
And sign at last a treaty,
That can only mark a truce.

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SWEAR POLICE BEAT THEM.

"Third degree" methods as brutal as any ever brought to light in any police department are laid to San Francisco police in affidavits of Gus Madsen and George B. Pesce, accused of violence in the carpenters' strike. The affidavits were made public by attorneys for accused union carpenters to support charges that "confessions" by Madsen and Pesce, involving other union men, were obtained by force and intimidation.

Madsen's Statement.

Madsen's statement follows:

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

I, Gus Madsen, being first duly sworn, on my oath depose and say: That I was arrested at 11:30 p.m., October 26th, at my home at 539 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal. They (the police) came and got me, calling me a "murdering — — —," and put me into a car. When they got me into the car they choked me and tried to make me "confess." Then they took me to the Hall of Justice and took me into the detective's room and made me sign a statement, after they had beat me up.

No Warrant.

There were six officers came out after me, and they had no warrant. They took me in a machine to the detective's room. There were four men and Sergeant Hyland there. They showed me statements from the other fellows that they were supposed to have signed. They all had a crack at me, hitting me in the face, and hitting me in the stomach and on the shoulders and arms, but I refused to sign the statement, telling them that I didn't know anything about the Campbell matter. They asked me how I got a scar that I had on my head, and I said that I got it in the hall. They did not believe me, and hit me a few more times. They asked me if "Sam" and "those fellows" were out, and I said that I didn't know whether they were or not. All this time they kept hitting me in the face, and they said that if I didn't sign the statement, they "would take me downstairs where the real wrecking crew was." They asked me what doctor I went to, and I said Dr. Lagan. They asked me who took me down, and I told them "Red and Pesce." They were taking this down in writing on the typewriter, and when I hesitated about answering, they would hit me again and again. Finally I was forced to sign the statement. They told me everything to say, and all that I said was "yes" and "no."

They tried to bribe me, offering me money to get out of the state safe, and they promised me that the worst I'd get would be probation. The statement they made me sign was not true, and I know nothing about the Campbell job, and I was nowhere near the place, and I only signed the statement because I was afraid they would kill me, and believe me, I was scared they would!

They said that we would get probation and be in the street in less than a week. They told me I had better make a statement which would pay us, or else I would be treated rough again, and that is the reason that I went before the Grand Jury, and that is the reason I said all I did, and it was not true.

GUS MADSEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1926. LESTER BALL,
(Seal) Notary Public.

The following is Pesce's statement:

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

I, George B. Pesce, being first duly sworn, on my oath depose and say: That they came to my house to arrest me at about 1 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 27th of October, and told me to put on my clothes and go with them. I did, and they said to me, "You know what we are taking you down for," and I said, "No, unless on suspicion," and they put me in a machine, a Packard,

and took me to the Hall of Justice. There were four of them and myself in the car. They got me down to the Hall of Justice, and they took me from room to room asking me about the Campbell case. I insisted that I didn't know a thing about it, and kept on insisting, and finally they took me into Captain Matheson's office and they kept on asking me about it and I kept on that I didn't know, and then all of a sudden, I was hit in the back and the stomach four or five times, on the chin, and I was knocked down, and kicked on the left side. They told me that if I did not sign a statement they would take me downstairs to a real wrecking crew, and I told them that I would sign anything rather than get killed.

"Do Anything for Me."

All the time they were beating me they kept calling me a "murdering — — —," and other names. I was so sore from the beating that I agreed to do anything rather than get beat up any more. That's how I come to sign it. The fact is that the statement was not true and I don't know anything about the Campbell case. I signed the statement rather than get beat to death.

During this time, Sergeant Hyland made the remark that "no — — — ever left Captain Matheson's office without confessing."

They promised that they would do everything for me, and afterwards they told me that the worst I would get would be probation, that they were after the other fellows, the higher ups, and that organized labor was done for for the next twenty-five years. They were even willing to keep the payments up on my machine so that I would not lose it, and they would see that I was well taken care of.

Refused Lawyer.

They asked me if I wanted to go before the Grand Jury, and I said I didn't know what to do. I was afraid that I would get beat up again if I didn't agree to do what they said, so I said that I would. The reason that I said what I did before the Grand Jury was because I was afraid they would beat me up if I didn't say just what they wanted.

I asked to see a lawyer and they refused, saying that they would see about a lawyer, and that they were going to put the other fellows over in San Quentin. They said that "they had three men in the No. 1 gang that they got all the information from."

Hyland's Threat.

Hyland said "that if he was bumped off, that there was a letter put in a safe deposit vault in San Francisco in regard to the Campbell case, addressed to Captain Matheson."

After I signed the statement, they took me into the women's dormitory, and Fredman and Kilrain were there. Madsen and I went in together. Kilrain told me they pretty near killed him, and he was forced to sign the statement, which was not true.

After I did get my lawyers, then they put me back in the cell in the city prison. Just before that they brought up some "hooligan" from the Industrial Association, named Thompson, who said he was a lawyer, and said if he did take our case, if we would let him, that if he got us back on the

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street, we would have to pay him, and he would take a note, but if he didn't get us on the street, we would not have to pay anything.

Couldn't See Wife.

We did not say anything, because we were undecided. We thought we had to take him, or we would be beat up again. They denied us everybody, and would not let us see anyone. Even my wife tried to see me and they wouldn't let her see me.

GEORGE B. PESCE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1926.

(Seal)

LESTER BALL.

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Men Released.

Last Wednesday Judge Harold Louderback granted a writ of habeas corpus asked for by the defense and fixed bail, and six of the accused were released.

In granting the writ the Judge, in part, said:

"The evidence presented before the Grand Jury, aside from the statements of those who might be termed accessories, is confined to statements that tell of the struggle between two men and four men and the flight from the scene of the alleged crime of persons whose identity is unknown.

"The court does not find corroboration, as required by law—independent of the testimony of accomplices—that by act or counsel these six defendants instigated or participated in the offense charged.

"Section 1111 of the Penal Code has changed the common law rule which permitted a defendant to be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, and it is a well-established rule in California that the testimony of any number of accomplices has no more weight without corroboration than that of one accomplice.

"It cannot be said in this case, in view of the accomplice rule, that such testimony would be sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty carrying with it a death penalty."

THE INDIAN.

By Congressman James A. Frear.

October 22, 1926.

Nearly one-half million dollars has been spent from the funds of one Indian tribe—whose death rate is five times that of San Francisco—against their will, and in spite of the fact that not one person in a hundred who uses the bridge that this money has been spent for is an Indian.

Today a reservation Indian may be placed in jail for any length of time by the Indian agent and tried before a judge hired by that agent at ten dollars a month—without any jury, bail, appeal or court review.

An Indian was recently kept in a 6x9 cell in a Wisconsin jail for six months under unspeakable conditions with a ball and chain attached to him. He had committed a misdemeanor.

Indian children 8 to 10 years old are torn from their parents and taken to schools hundreds of miles away. Many are returned two or three years later with tuberculosis.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has charge of over a billion dollars' worth of Indian property and is accountable to no court.

Bright, intelligent Indians have told me that they have not had an opportunity to see their children for three years.

I would rather be a serf in Russia under the old regime than to be one of our American Indians under present conditions—and I have personally seen both.

Senator Johnson has introduced a bill in Congress to provide that the money belonging to the Indians in California shall be given to the State of California to have it administered as it should be. This bill should be supported.

ARE LABOR UNIONS UN-AMERICAN?

An official of a Detroit business organization was quoted in recent press dispatches as asserting the unalterable opposition of the leading manufacturers of that city to the formation of trade unions in their industries, and as declaring that aims and practices of organized labor were distinctly "un-American." In the absence of an authoritative definition of that much abused term "Americanism," the question of any particular policy or system being or not being "American" must depend on the individual's understanding of what is meant by the word. Following the World War, with the inevitable discussion of international public policies and changes in national governmental systems, there has arisen a rough-and-ready custom of labeling all suggestions that may appear objectionable to certain interests or persons as "un-American," no matter what may be the merits of the subject under discussion.

In the narrow sense of the words "American" and "foreign," it must be conceded that trade unions existed in other lands before labor began to organize in the United States. That fact of itself proves nothing. The printing press, the steam engine and many other useful inventions and discoveries were first known in European countries. This was no reason why they should not be used in America, and anyone who had opposed their introduction on the ground that they were un-American would have deservedly been laughed at.

The real test as to whether trade unionism, as opposed to conditions under which labor seeking employment is dependent upon the employers' decision as to wages and working hours, is un-American must be found in the application of American ideals and system of government to the points of conflict between employer and employed. Is there anything in the Constitutions of the United States or of the several states that conflicts with organizations of labor to obtain higher wages, shorter hours or better working conditions? If there is, it has not yet been discovered by the federal and state courts which interpret these Constitutions. The right of labor to organize, as those engaged in industry and commerce have organized, is not denied by federal or state laws. In the absence of any such legislation, expressing the will of the American people, it must be assumed that Labor has equal rights with Capital to organize for its benefit and protection. The attempt to read trade unions out of the court of public opinion by labeling them "un-American" will in some quarters be regarded as an effort to sidetrack a discussion of the real issues involved in the controversy over the extension of labor organizations.—Christian Science Monitor.

MAN'S SPIRIT COUNTS.

The person who cannot see anything in life except what he sees in a test tube or under a microscope is to be pitied. Dr. Allen Craig of Chicago said in an address before the American College of Surgeons. The speaker ridiculed dollar estimates that are so commonly placed on man.

"It is the spirit within him that makes the man supreme in the world and allows him to control materialistic things," said Dr. Craig.

Describing the chemical constituents of the human body, Dr. Craig said:

"Consider the average 150-pound body of a man from its chemical aspect. It contains lime enough to whitewash a fair-sized chicken coop, sugar enough to fill a small shaker, iron to make a ten-penny nail, plus water. The total value of these ingredients is 98 cents, or about 60 cents per hundredweight on the hoof. Yet the insurance companies place the economic value of a man at \$5000. How do they account for the difference of \$4999.02?"

The answer, he said, was in the value of the spirit within the man.

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ALWAYS AGAINST CHILDREN.

That the National Association of Manufacturers is opening the way for a campaign to deprive a large number of American children the benefits of the public schools is the answer of the National Child Labor Committee to the report of the committee on junior education and employment of the Manufacturers' Association, which advocates that children should be allowed to leave school and go to work at 14, claiming that this is the conclusion of modern educational research.

The National Child Labor Committee asserts that, on the contrary, recent scientific investigations justify the position they have always taken that children should remain in school until 16. In support of this view, they quote Mrs. Helen Thompson Woolley, Ph. D., formerly director of the Vocational Bureau of Cincinnati and at present director of the Institute of Child Welfare Research, Teachers' College, Columbia University, whose recent book, "An Experimental Study of Children," is the chief source on which the National Association of Manufacturers base their report.

In a personal interview with a representative of the National Child Labor Committee, Mrs. Woolley stated that she does not share the view of the National Association of Manufacturers, which seems to advocate a 14-year age limit for compulsory school attendance. "Although recent educational studies and our growing knowledge regarding differences in mental ability have revised my former attitude with respect to many of the problems of the child who leaves school for work, I have not altered my fundamental belief that children should continue their education until they have reached the age of 16.

"It is true that the majority of children who leave school under 16 are the mentally inferior group, and failure in school is a more compelling motive than economic pressure in sending them into industry. But the conclusion to which this points is that our school system must be re-organized, not that these children should be allowed to work. If the school as at present constituted has nothing to offer this large group of children between 14 and 16 who cannot profit by the usual academic work, then it must introduce a new type of education that will give them something of value. Inferior children mature later than do normal and superior children, and it is doubly important to protect them from undue strain and responsibilities during this period of their most rapid physical and mental growth. No educator really believes that allowing the inferior children to leave school, after the required number of years of academic failure, is a good educational policy. It has been allowed to go on merely because the school has not known how to meet the situation.

"The report of the National Association of Manufacturers also seems to suggest that I do not regard employment as physically harmful for children under 16," continued Mrs. Woolley. "It must be remembered, however, that my study, which showed little correlation between physical abilities and employment, was based on the city of Cincinnati alone, where for years there has been a very strict child labor law, rigidly enforced, which controlled the conditions under which children worked. There was also in Cincinnati, when this group of working children left school, a comprehensive system of school medical inspection and before entering employment children were required to have a physical examination and secure a certificate of physical fitness. These were important factors in determining the relatively satisfactory physical showing of these children during the years of their employment. Furthermore, as stated in the study, the results seemed to indicate that school life favors general physical vigor and energy more than working life."

With one other assumption of the report of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mrs. Woolley takes issue, namely, that since staying in

school does not seem to mean higher wages, it therefore follows that this group of retarded children, who ultimately go into routine factory work, gain nothing by remaining in school. "This is a limited view of the function of education," she says. "It would be more correct to say that because of the very fact that these children are destined for routine factory work and will probably never re-enter school, it is more important that they continue their education. I do not mean vocational training. As a matter of fact the simple processes of routine jobs can be learned in a few weeks in the factory more satisfactorily than in a schoolroom, even a vocational workshop. But I do mean a type of education that will give them a right attitude towards and interest in their job and that will enable them to enjoy the leisure hours not occupied by the drudgery of earning a living.

"The manufacturers regard the child primarily as a wage-earning unit. To the educator he is very much more than that. His ability to earn a living is but a small part of his preparation for life and one that for children of limited mental capacity requires little or no training. It is ability to live harmoniously, to be a good member of a family, to take his enjoyment wholesomely, to contribute to community progress, that requires the training. Herein lies the real function of education. If education has failed up to this time to accomplish this result for some group, the remedy is not doing away with education. It is in making it more efficient.

"One thing is obvious. With this new and individualized education that seeks to adapt the school program to the varied capacities of school children, the task of education will become more complex, and its cost will become greater. As far as the child destined for work is concerned, it implies a longer period of supervision and co-operation on the part of the school before the young worker is thrown completely on his own resources."

THE PREACHERS' "UNION."

After I had addressed the preachers' meeting on a subject which was entirely foreign to the labor union, one of the leaders arose and said:

"Do you mean to say that if union wages are \$4 a day, that I as an American citizen haven't the right to work for \$3 a day if I want to?"

To which I replied:

"I understand that the Pittsburgh Presbytery has a rule that no minister shall be permitted to accept

a call and be installed as the pastor of any church unless he receives the amount of salary which the Presbytery has declared shall be the minimum paid to any minister. Now if you can tell me the difference between your labor union and the union composed of workingmen, so far as union wages are concerned, I will be obliged to you."

"I am through," the preacher said, and sat down. —Charles Stelzle in the "Outlook."

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STAND-PATTERS YIELDING GROUND.

Thirty years ago the Populist party favored government warehouses for the storage of wheat and the recognition as negotiable paper of warehouse receipts held by farmers.

The theory was denounced. Economists, business men and bankers thundered their opposition, while penny-a-liners and jokesmiths found material without limit for their sarcasm and their wit. Present-day events prove that the Populist party was anchored in the bogs of reaction, when compared with bankers, business men, economists and editors who would remedy today's surplus cotton situation.

The warehouse scheme has been revived and a cotton strike next year to lessen production is assured.

Some of the latter-day Populists have landed in the camp of Soviet Russia and Mussolini by demanding that state legislatures pass laws to regulate the amount of cotton planters may grow.

Organized labor shrinks from the thought that the state can assume to tell a man when and under what conditions he shall work. If this can be applied to cotton it can be applied to industry. Many of those who urge this theory were—and are—leaders in opposing labor's plea that social changes cannot be solved by legislation, but rather by organization and the development of public opinion.

It seems but yesterday that the high-wage theory had no advocate outside the ranks of organized labor. Now, everyone chants its praises. They have "discovered" something. Former advocates of cheap labor accept the half-century claim of trade unionists that a strong purchasing power is prosperity's base.

In the days when low wages were considered a community asset, the shorter work day was classed as an interference with man's willingness to work. Now industry dare not operate 100 per cent and business men shut down production to meet market needs. They call this "stabilization."

When organized labor urged restriction of immigration to protect American living standards, they were told: "Our country is the haven of the world's oppressed." Who opposes restriction now?

The right to organize, free school books, abolition of child labor and the company store, the initiative and referendum, safety and sanitation enactments, workmen's compensation and scores of other remedial statutes met the same opposition. Each and every proposal was received with the same dreary prediction of business paralysis and national ruin.

Some of these former opponents assume the same attitude toward new problems. They sing the same song when solutions are proposed.

They will be forced to again change through the operation of social and economic forces and the workers' agitation.

"Where the advance guard stands today,
The rear guard camps tomorrow."

LABOR'S PLAN SANELY DISCUSSED.

Out of all the discussion of labor's shorter work day proposal, the Iron Age seems to be one of the few newspapers that understands the workers' plan to reduce hours as production methods develop. Practically all opponents of shorter hours claim organized labor favors an arbitrary enforcement of the five-day week throughout the nation. "Coming down to things of every-day observation," says the Iron Age, "no one would dream that the railroads, farms, and retail shops of the country could be operated on a five-day basis and give us the service that we must have. It is probable, on the other hand, that there are many over-built and over-manned manufacturing industries that could be operated on reduced time. It is simply a question whether part of their capacity shall be used full time or their whole capacity part time."

THE AMERICAN MANIA.

Editor, Labor Clarion: Out of much solid food in the article, "Reason for Our Failure," by Andrew Furuseth, in the Labor Clarion of November 5th, permit me to pick out two small delicious bits that more than whet my appetite. First, "We have laws which are designed to give us skilled able seamen, but these laws are so utterly disregarded that they might just as well be off the books."

"Disregard for law" in America is a matter of so common knowledge that one would be justified in expressing surprise if a case of "regard for law" were brought to one's attention. Yet there are millions among us who in some vague way hold that a solution for economic problems lies in widening the scope of laws, and as a nation we add more and more laws every year, to be disregarded.

But just supposing that these laws "designed to give us skilled able seamen" were enforced or were enforceable, what good would they be to the skilled able seamen? I concede the advantages to ship passengers and to marine insurance companies of having skilled able seamen on the job, but what about the able seamen themselves? Four years on the deck for practical experience and an examination in astronomical navigation to prove knowledge of theory—and what does the able seaman get out of it? A living, grudgingly doled out, just the same as is doled out to skilled workers in every other human work. The foxy boys, the wolfish boys, who toil not but scheme a lot, who dignify their chicanery by the euphonious name, the "business interests," enjoy the pleasures of possession of the things made and transported by the "skilled workers," and bull the workers by telling them what good fellows they are. Everybody knows that. The skilled workers have been seeking a solution of the "problem" for ages—but it is clear the solution lies not in the enactment of more laws—to be disregarded so utterly that they might just as well be off the books.

The other sermon in a sentence is: "In conclusion, I beg those having authority to sell our vessels, and thus strip America to the mercy of others, to carefully consider the following from Henry Ford," etc. The sermon in this lies in the verbatim quotation of Furuseth's words by the public prints to prove the International Seamen's Union of America advocates that the government retire from the shipping business, thus: "I beg those having authority to sell our vessels." His very words!

Isn't it a nice, honest, upright world, and are you, Mr. Editor, not proud that you, too, are numbered among the vast host of human beings? They are such adorable animals, so pure, so honorable. On with the laws to make us more so!

H. M. C.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

A young couple, speeding along the country highway were stopped by the justice of the peace. "Ten and costs for deckless driving," announced the justice.

"Listen," said the young man, "judge, we were on our way to have you marry us."

"Twenty and costs, then!" cried the justice. "You're more reckless than I thought you were."

Phil Benedetti

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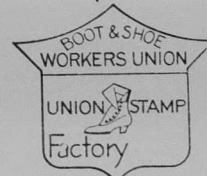
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1926

The repeal of the Wright Act in California was defeated by three groups of people, the long-hair fanatics, the wealth-grabbing bootleggers and a small number of conscientious citizens who, though opposed to prohibition, believe that so long as it is the law this State should do its share to see to it that it is enforced. All those who know anything at all about the subject know that the law is not now being enforced and that there is little probability that it ever will be even half enforced. We believe, however, that it was a mistake to put the question up to the people of California in the shape in which it was presented, largely through the efforts of the League Against the Prohibition Amendment and directed by conniving politicians.

The Supreme Court has decided on a case coming up from Kansas that a strike of miners to collect the back pay of one of their number was illegal in view of the fact that Kansas law provided an appeal to a court for such emergencies. That is a decision which may have a profound effect on the labor movement. What if state legislatures provide for courts to settle other issues which may result in strikes? May it not be possible on the basis of the precedent of this decision craftily to legislate away the right to strike on almost any issue? There have been foolish and unnecessary strikes, but no evil done by strikes can compare in harm with the attempt by legal and judicial action to deny the right to strike.

Wage workers are not mere beasts of burden and compelled to work for enough to eat, a place to sleep and a rag to cover their nakedness. They are human beings possessing all of the feelings, hopes and desires of other elements of the human family, and those of them who have enough intelligence to link their interests with other workers in the trade union movement will also have the economic strength to demand and gain the justice that has long been withheld from them by those who deem themselves superior to the common level of society and control finance and industry. The big financial interests are organizing daily on a broader scale, spreading out their fields of activity and striving to prevent the workers from doing the same thing, but as the intelligence and understanding of the workers increase organization will go ahead with leaps and bounds.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court last week handed down what is probably the most revolutionary decision of the last fifty years. By a vote of six to three, the court declared that the President may at any time remove any official appointed by him, unless the office is expressly protected by the Constitution.

He may do this at his own good pleasure, without asking the consent of the Senate or of anyone else, and all laws limiting his powers in this regard are held unconstitutional and void. One law in particular, which has governed the postal department for half a century, is swept aside.

Five of the six judges joining in the sweeping decision were appointed by Presidents Harding and Coolidge. Chief Justice Taft, who spoke for the majority, was named in June, 1921; Justices Sutherland and Butler were appointed in 1922, Justice Sanford in 1923, and Justice Stone in 1925. Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who went with the majority, was appointed by President Taft in 1910.

Justices Holmes, Brandeis and McReynolds entered vigorous dissent, declaring in substance that *the decision makes a great and dangerous change in the American form of government*. Of the dissenters, Mr. Justice Holmes was appointed by President Roosevelt and Justices Brandeis and McReynolds by President Wilson.

No criticism could be sharper than that given by Mr. Justice McReynolds, one of the dissenting three. He did not read his opinion, but stated his views in a brief, dramatic speech.

"*This is a revolutionary doctrine,*" he declared. "*Yesterday we had a government of limited powers. Today, no man knows what we have! This decision sweeps aside the settled and undisputed theory of our government which has endured for a century and a half!*"

The case ended by this revolutionary decision is itself of minor importance.

On July 21, 1917, President Wilson appointed Frank S. Myers postmaster at Portland, Oregon. On February 2, 1920, Mr. Wilson removed Mr. Myers by executive order. Myers protested against the removal, and sued for his salary for the remainder of the four-year term. The Court of Claims, and now the Supreme Court, ruled against Myers, on the ground that his removal was a lawful exercise of Presidential power.

The amount involved is stated to be \$8838.71. The outcome of a suit over this petty sum makes a radical change in the form of government of the United States.

But, it may be recalled, the Supreme Court *first claimed the power to set aside acts of Congress* in a dispute about the office of justice of the peace at Alexandria, Virginia, then a part of the District of Columbia. That happened 125 years ago. The Supreme Court did not again exercise the self-assumed power for more than fifty years. Then it dug up the ancient precedent in order to bolster up the Dred Scott decision, which brought on the Civil War.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended the most bloody war in history, and the occasion was celebrated with gladness throughout the world. If such celebrations shall tend to create in the minds of the people of the world a sincere desire to avert future wars, they will, for that reason alone, be well worth continuing year after year, but we must remember that if we want to avoid wars we must be willing to make sacrifices in the interest of peace. We cannot always have peace on our own terms. If peace is worth having, it is worth making sacrifices to attain. This is the real meat of the cocoanut so far as peace is concerned.

The President of the United States is a legal resident of the State of Massachusetts. The President could have cast his vote by mail at the cost of a two-cent stamp. But he took a special train, going, with Mrs. Coolidge, to cast his vote in person. The President wanted to vote for William Butler for Senator. Many other residents of Massachusetts, noting this expensive and magnificent gesture, went to the polls and voted against Mr. Butler. Mr. Butler was defeated. Which only goes to show that gestures don't always procure that for which one makes the gesture. And when you spend a dollar you are never sure you will get your money's worth. As a postscript it might be added that Mr. Butler, as Senator, was no friend of labor.

A well-organized movement to revive the good old ship subsidy proposal is and has for some time been under way. The movies have been brought into the campaign with pictures that are subtle because they content themselves with picturing the need for an American merchant marine. The great interests that would profit by a ship subsidy are making thorough preparations to back up their demand with what will at least have the appearance of popular support. There is an honest, legitimate manner in which an American merchant marine can be established and maintained and subsidy has nothing to do with it. It is going to be up to the trade union movement to spike this subsidy campaign, just as it has spiked every subsidy campaign in the past.

Trade union organizations are an absolute essential of the time for the wage worker if he expects to be in a position to bargain effectively with employers. The evolution of industry and the discoveries of science have been such as to make it impossible for the individual to go it alone. Whether he desires it or not, the individual worker is dependent upon thousands of others in his everyday life, and he must connect up with them in some way or other in order to live at all. It, therefore, behooves every worker to look into the facts of the situation in which he finds himself in order to intelligently fit in with our industrial scheme of things. If he does this, he will discover that those who employ him are connected in many different ways one with the other and that he must also bind himself up with others in his field of activity. He will also discover that the very best way he can accomplish his purpose under existing conditions is through the instrumentality of the labor movement. The American labor movement is a scheme of organization brought into the field by the conditions that prevail in American industry, and the wage worker who remains apart from it is, indeed, a sorry spectacle even to the employers who for selfish purposes oppose the organization of the workers. They look upon him with mingled satisfaction and pity—satisfaction because his conduct enables them to pile up profits for themselves, and pity because of the deplorable weakness of his mentality.

WIT AT RANDOM

Early to bed,
Early to rise,
And your girl goes out
With other guys.
—Yellow Jacket.

An elderly man of ultra-convivial habits but withal learned and bookish, was haled before the bar of justice in a country town. "Ye're charged with bein' drunk and disorderly," snapped the magistrate. "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner in a flight of oratory. "I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so timid as Tennyson, so vulgar as Shakespeare, so—"

"That'll do, that'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Ninety days. And, officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up, I think they're as bad as he is."

"What would yo' do wif fifty million dollahs, Mose?"

"Go 'way wif such foolish questions, man; Ah'd jes' read, dass all."

"Jes' read? Yo' crazy! Read what?"

"Bill o' fares, Jeff'son, bill o' fares."—Life

"Say, Dad, did you go to church when you were a little boy?"

"Yes, son," he replied; "I never missed a Sunday."

"Well," said the kid, "I'll bet it won't do me any good, either."

Cora recently asked her husband what kind of shoes she ought to get to go with her new dress. He advised hip boots.

Little Mary had been taught politeness. One day the minister called, and Mary, awaiting a pause in the conversation, remarked:

"I hear we soon are to have the pleasure of losing you."—Urbana Democrat.

"Mother," said Bobbie, after a full week of obedience, "have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, dear, a very good boy."

"And do you trust me?"

"Why of course mother trusts her little boy."

But the chastened child was not pacified. "I mean really, really trust me, you know?"

"Yes, I really, really trust you. Why do you ask?"

"Just because, if you trust me like you say you do, why do you go on hiding the jam?"

To Tom, who had been cutting up, his mother exclaimed wearily, "Why can't you be a good boy?"

"Well, mother, I'll be good for a nickel."

Mother—"For shame, you ought to be like your father, good for nothing."—The Open Road.

As the train stopped at a small town in Virginia, the mail-bag was thrown to a negro boy of perhaps fifteen years, who started off at a brisk run for the postoffice. But a larger boy, turning a corner, suddenly ran into the mailcarrier, and overturned him. As soon as he recovered himself, the youngster turned to the aggressor and said:

"Look heah! Yo' wants to be keerful of dis chile. When you knocks me down, yo' jars de whole government of the United States!"—Forbes Magazine.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

What with referendums on the subject and the report of the Coast Guard that supply ships at the Canadian rendezvous are scarce, the subject of prohibition and that which it supposedly prohibits is of recurrent interest. Topping the supply of interesting information on the subject at the moment is a report just made public by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Deaths from alcoholism among that company's 17,000,000 industrial policyholders during the first nine months of this year increased 14 per cent over the number of deaths from the same cause during the same length of time in 1925. This means that in that particular group of Americans there was a clear gain of 14 per cent in the number of victims of bad booze or too much booze.

* * *

There are sections of the country where there hasn't been a bar in operation for many years. But there are today few to whom the information is of any interest who don't know where to locate at least one wide open bar, if they live in any section where there is a real demand for liquor. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's report should rank beside the Chicago gang war to focus public attention on the effectiveness with which prohibition doesn't prohibit. Every indication is that enforcement is becoming weaker day by day. It will take more than the benign face of Andrew Millionaire Mellon to make enforcement a real thing, and that's one large certainty. In a certain college city a crowd of students from a denominational university exemplified the effectiveness of prohibition at a Hallowe'en soiree. Several were carried out helpless. Two or three girls went out in the same condition. One empty bottle crashed on to the dance floor and put it temporarily out of commission. Dancing was of a type that could well be called obscene. And the place was under the management of a conservative, staid old hotel. Before prohibition, so-called, no such orgy would have been thought of except in those places called "dens" by the morals squads and the Sunday papers.

Authorities continue to impress upon the public mind that bootleg liquor is vile poison and hospital records continue to prove that the warnings are no idle scares. But all this seems to matter not a bit to the thirsty and determined souls who are going to prove above all that they can have a drink if they want it. The saloon business used to be a power in politics. Chiefly this power was exercised in ward and city politics. It was bad and everyone knows that it was bad. Perhaps if hadn't been so bold the deluge of synthetic gin might not have come so soon. But the power wielded by the old-time saloon was piker stuff compared to the power wielded by the bootleg industry which reaches into high places and carries bribery, perjury and murder wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it operates entirely outside the law, it has no need for even such scruples as formerly limited somewhat the saloon political power.

* * *

It's an old story, that of the woman who said to the judge, "She said as 'ow I wasn't a loidy and so I blacks 'er bloody eye." It is upon that principle that the bootlegger operates. In the confines of Cicero, Ill., they tell Scarface Capone that he's no gent, and he lets 'em have it with his cute little machine gun, in the name of the liberty of Americans to have a drink if they want it. This alleged prohibition with which we are so heavily laden is proving a lot of things, perhaps chief among which is the fact that it has ceased to be a joke and has become a tragedy.

LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

THE GOBLINS HAVE GOT US.—XXI.

The constantly widening of the work of government which is responsible for a large portion of the increase of 180 per cent since 1913 has been the subject of comment by present members of President Coolidge's cabinet. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, recently said: "The government is doing too many things now—things that might better be handled locally."

A board of American industrial engineers named by Herbert Hoover in 1920 pointed out fifteen methods of waste in the business world, but makes no mention of the unnecessary, worse than useless but highly expensive activities of government, with which some of the waste is intimately connected.

Hoover's industrial engineers enumerated these methods of waste: 1, booms and slumps; 2, seasonal layoffs; 3, speculation and risk; 4, lack of standards; 5, unnecessary duplication; 6, lack of uniformity in business practices; 7, deterioration of products; 8, inadequate transportation and terminals; 9, disorderly marketing, causing loss of perishables and glutting; 10, too many stores; 11, bad credits; 12, destructive competition; 13, enormous expenditure in advertising and sales promotion upon inadequate information; 14, unfair practices of small minority; 15, prodigal use of materials; fires, accidents, etc.

Those individuals in the republic who would have government do more things to protect the people from the goblins here have fifteen opportunities for new boards and commissions to "inquire into" these methods of waste, and to recommend legislation which would vastly increase the cost of government but would reduce none of the methods of waste. The boards and commissions would supply the object to which the people could direct their criticism and fault-finding—the substitute to which the orators could turn for inspirational addresses to divert public attention from public indolence and ignorance to a goblin.

Cost of government, especially the increase in that cost in California, just now is subject of political oratory. From one end of the State to the other float charges and counter-charges of false economy and extravagance, increased taxation and waste. We heard the same stories back in the '80s and '90s. The "ins" would stay in, and the "outs" would like to take a whirl at administering public affairs. "Economy" has been the campaign watchword since Washington's first administration—and the clique or party which most eloquently stirred the populace won the votes and the election. It's a wonder the buffoonery of American politics has never struck home.

A few years ago when the expenses of the national government in times of peace first reached a billion dollars a year, and there was some mild protest at the "extravagance," one of the statesmen of the period immortalized himself and proved his capacity as a maker of slogans equal to a modern Rotarian by saying, "It's a billion-dollar country."

In other words, methods of production and distribution had been so improved that one non-productive enterprise of civilization, government, could take a billion dollars' worth away from the productive and distributive agencies and still not wreck civilization or the nation. Of course, it meant that, notwithstanding vastly increased individual production by means of machinery, the producers must be content with but a trifle more than could be produced with primitive machinery or by strict hand work, that the people's protectors could have the billion dollars to spend. That angle,

however, was overlooked. We puffed ourselves up with pride. We no longer were living in the dark ages, but in an enlightened civilization—and in a "billion-dollar" country.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has the capital stock and surplus of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., been raised?

A.—Yes, but the books will be kept open until December 30 of this year to receive additional subscriptions. In the meantime the company is preparing to begin the writing of insurance about January, 1927.

Q.—What is a federal labor union?

A.—A form of local labor organization within the American Federation of Labor, consisting of seven or more wage earners in various crafts or industries who are not members of any other body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—When and where was Matthew Woll born?

A.—He was born January 25, 1880, in Luxembourg.

Q.—Who is John Emerson?

A.—He is president of the Associated Actors and Artists of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—What is the labor theory of value?

A.—As expounded chiefly by Adam Smith, David Ricardo and Karl Marx, this is the economic theory that the value of a commodity depends, in the long run, on the amount of labor expended in its production. "It is natural," says Adam Smith, "that what is usually the product of two days' labor or two hours' labor should be worth double what is usually the product of one day's or one hour's labor."

PEOPLE EASILY SWAYED.

If bad logic is good rhetoric and is mixed with emotional appeals, it is certain to sway the mass of people, according to Prof. Henry T. Costello of the philosophy department of Trinity College and Prof. Robert S. Hillyer of the English department of the same institution, in a joint statement on "How to Make People Think."

For three reasons, said Prof. Costello, it is impossible to make most persons think straight. These are a formed habit of not thinking, prejudice and inability to follow true logic applied to one's life and the facts of human experience.

Habit teaches a man what to do in ordinary business, and what looks like intelligence may turn out to be just well-established custom and routine.

Prof. Costello pointed out that such a man is easily deceived by unexpected argument, tricky advertisements or anything else that takes him out of his usual field. It is hard to make anybody think when any excuse can be found to avoid thinking, Prof. Hillyer said.

A colored agent was summoned before the insurance commissioner. "Don't you know," said the commissioner, "that you can't sell life insurance without a state license?"

"Boss," said the darkey, "you suah said a mouful. I knowed I couldn't sell it, but I don't know the reason."

It was growing late when the hostess at the reception requested the eminent tenor to sing.

"It is too late, madam," he protested. "I should disturb the neighbors."

"Not at all," declared the hostess, beaming. "Besides, I owe them something. They poisoned our dog last week."—The Christian-Evangelist.

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By Otto S. Beyer,

Consulting Engineer, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

IV. SECURING TRAFFIC.

The standard unions are in a unique position to help railroad managements in securing traffic. Their ability to be of service along this line results from the policy adopted by the regular labor movement actively to promote the sale and use of union-made goods. To this end the American Federation of Labor has established the Union Label Trades Department whose purpose is to "promote a greater demand for products bearing the union label and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limits of its authority, carry into effect methods for the advertisement of union label products. * * *

In addition to the traffic which comes to a railroad through the activities of the standard unions of its employees, functioning through their various affiliations, there is another share which comes through the activities of the local organization of its employees directly on the ground. For example, it has been demonstrated over and over again that many individual employees are frequently in a position not only to solicit passengers and freight traffic for their particular railroad, but because of special connection or influence, actually to direct such traffic to their railroad. Again, their local unions, affiliated as they are with other local bodies of workers and other organizations, enjoy an influence in their respective communities and with the merchants of these communities, which becomes an asset to the railroad in securing traffic.

A Big Factor.

At all events, it has been shown over and over again on the Baltimore & Ohio and Canadian National Railways that the help of the employees and their unions to railroad management, especially in highly competitive territory, is a factor of considerable value when securing traffic. The business getting capacity of the hosts of railroad workers can be mobilized best through union-management co-operation. The joint co-operative conference provides an excellent opportunity to organize local campaigns for this purpose and the objects of the co-operative program provide the incentive and inspiration to carry on these campaigns.

But perhaps more important than either of the two factors just described for stimulating traffic flow to a railroad is the improved service which results from sound co-operation. This, in the last analysis, is the test of the railroad traveler and shipper. Is he treated courteously by the railroad's employees; do the trains run on time; are they handled smoothly and safely; are the meals in the dining car appetizing and tasty? When he ships freight, are his goods handled without damage and delay? A passenger or a shipper may, because of either or both of the factors previously indicated, prefer to use one railroad as compared with another, and may therefore be inclined to give the railroad he otherwise prefers a trial. But he will not stick unless his predilection is backed up by satisfactory or improved service. It is just because union-management co-operation works to insure the greatest possible effort and interest in good service on the part of the employees, that a patron once secured for a co-operative railroad will continue to use it.

How the good reputation of a railroad management in dealing and co-operating with its employees and their unions is likely to manifest itself in the traffic secured by the railroad as revealed by its gross revenues is shown by the following figures. The railroad in question is the Baltimore & Ohio, whose gross operating revenue is compared with the gross operating revenue of all the

other railroads in the Eastern district, within which most of the Baltimore & Ohio's traffic originates.

Eastern Division.

Year	Gross Income	Index
1921	\$2,297,968,028	100
1922	2,357,028,846	103
1923	2,734,569,662	119
1924	2,485,085,501	108
1925	2,559,778,632	111

Baltimore & Ohio.

Year	Gross Income	Index
1921	\$198,622,373	100
1922	200,843,170	101
1923	255,594,435	129
1924	224,318,795	113
1925	237,546,940	118

It will be noted that the Baltimore & Ohio's share of the traffic increases since 1922, the year of the big shopmen's strike, has consistently been greater than the increases enjoyed by its competitors. In 1923, for example, the increase over 1921 was 10 per cent greater, in 1924 it was 5 per cent greater, despite certain adverse conditions affecting coal mining along the Baltimore & Ohio; and in 1925, 7 per cent greater. Since 1923, the year union-management co-operation was first introduced, the Baltimore & Ohio has increased its gross earnings by \$197 for every \$100 increase of all the other railroads in its territory.

PROSPERITY IS NOT NATION-WIDE.

"The chorus of voices proclaiming that because of high wages we can now look forward to the indefinite continuation of prosperity misses several plain facts," says the National Catholic Welfare Council, in its weekly bulletin.

"High wages are not nearly so common as is assured. Great numbers of men are making as low as \$3 and \$4 a day. Great numbers of women are making as low as \$12, \$13 and \$14 a week. Great numbers of both men and women are out of work and are making no money at all.

"The level of wages is higher now than at any time in the past, but even now close to one-half of the men working for wages are not making a family living wage and close to one-half of the women working for wages are not making enough to support them in reasonable comfort.

"Great numbers of men and women working for a weekly or a monthly salary are below the line of reasonable existence and still greater numbers have not shared proportionately in the increased productiveness of American industry and agriculture.

"High wages are considered a guarantee of prosperity because they increase buying power and when spent keep the wheels of business moving. But farmers are one-third of the consuming public and their buying power has actually decreased in the last seven years. Along with low paid wage and salaried workers in cities, they act as a handicap to city prosperity, and a sure cause of inevitable industrial depression in this country.

"Our prosperity now is not national because the farmers are not prosperous and because great numbers of city workers are not prosperous.

"The best sign that prosperity is not widespread at home is the sending of so much money and goods abroad. Apart from war loans, there are eleven billion dollars of American investments abroad.

"The fact that citizens of the United States can invest so much abroad under the present distribution of wealth and income at home shows how topheavy and unnatural our prosperity is."

"Did you inform father you intended to marry me?" asked the girl with fluffy hair.

"Yes," answered the young man with large eyeglasses. "All he said was that he wasn't very well acquainted with me and he didn't see why I should tell him my troubles."—Washington Star.

The boat was sinking. The captain reached up to the crowd of scared passengers.

"Who among you can pray?"

"I can," answered the minister.

"Then pray, minister," ordered the skipper. "The rest of you put life-preservers on; we're one short."

—Drexler.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

After an even year of negotiation between the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, many months of which were put in in a fruitless endeavor to conciliate the differences existing between the two organizations, and the past several months put in with the presentation and consideration of names of prominent men of the Bay section to act as arbitrator in a wage scale dispute, the membership of No. 21 can finally rest assured that before many more months elapse a new scale of wages will be in effect. Messrs. Derry and Hollis, representing No. 21, announce that they, together with R. B. Leech and H. Y. Heckman, representing the publishers, have agreed upon Charles A. Shurtleff, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, to sit as the fifth man on the board of arbitration. More than one hundred names were presented for consideration, and the committee had agreed upon three previous nominees, all of whom found it impossible to serve as arbitrator. Just how soon the arbitration proceedings proper will begin is a matter of conjecture due to the fact that the proposition submitted by the publishers to the union, and the counter-proposition of the union submitted to the publishers is, under the law, now in the hands of the International executive council and the officials of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for determination of the points in the two contracts which may rightfully be submitted to arbitration. The two propositions have been in the hands of the International officers since early in September, and no word has been received from Indianapolis as to a possible date when we may reasonably expect the joint letter of instruction under which the arbitration will be carried on. However, the hopes of the arbitrators and officers of the union are that it will be forthcoming within a few days. Immediately upon receipt of that, meetings of the board of arbitration will commence and due notice to the membership given of the time and place of hearings.

Ferdinand Barbrack, for 13 years secretary-treasurer and business representative of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco, has sent out neat cards announcing his association with the Atlas Press. The host of friends of Mr. Barbrack in the Allied Printing Trades Unions will be glad to know that he has formed a business connection, and wish him all success in his new undertaking.

The writer is in receipt of Clifford M. Smith's "Letters-per-Line" system of computing space and copy when submitted in typewritten form to the printer. Under the system outlined by Mr. Smith it is possible for the printer with few figures to definitely compute the amount of space necessary in any face or size of type form. Mr. Smith has a number of these systems in use in the Bay region, and they are giving eminent satisfaction to printers who use them. Mr. Smith has recently removed from San Francisco to 226 Athol avenue, Oakland.

G. E. Mitchell, Sr., accompanied by his wife, left this week for a six months' tour of the South Seas. Their first stop will be in Honolulu, where they will spend a week and then connect with a boat for a cruise which will take them to practically every island of the South Seas. Mr. Mitchell promises to furnish us from time to time with descriptions of his trip and the islands visited.

W. C. McKee, whose application for admittance to the Union Printers Home was favorably acted upon by the union at its October meeting, left Friday for Colorado Springs, where he will enter the home. Mr. McKee suffered severe injuries to his spine and bones of his feet by a fall down a mountain side some several months ago from which he

has never fully recovered. His many friends hope that a short stay at the Home and proper surgical and medical attention will place him on the high road to recovery.

According to the Southern California Labor Press the Los Angeles Union will make the matter of a reopening of their newspaper scale a special order of business at the next regular meeting of No. 174. Los Angeles Union in its last negotiation received a money increase, but suffered the loss of conditions which when figured out caused many of their members to suffer an actual decrease in wage, and it is to correct this condition principally that No. 174 wishes to reopen their wage scale and contract.

"Jack" Spann of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company has moved his family to Burlingame in the hopes that a milder climate will be beneficial to his small daughter's health.

According to the Southern California Labor Press the Riverside Daily Press of Riverside locked out its union composing room force a week or so ago and declared their intention of conducting an "un-American" plan shop.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By Helthy.

Henry Ryan of the night side received the startling information one day last week that he had drawn a fine lot in one of the homesite tracts near Redwood City and hopes to start construction of a bungalow in the near future.

Anyone desiring to purchase a beautiful wooded lot in the La Honda neighborhood, or anyone having anything to trade for the same, will do well to interview Gary Helms. The experience of Mr. Helms, gained in Florida real estate, is that quick turnover is the most successful and anyone with serious intentions and a little capital may start the foundation of a great future by seeing him soon.

The members of the chapel were greatly shocked to hear of the sudden death of Edward Robie, who has been employed on the night side at different times for the last five years and who was very popular with all.

Sheriff Barnett, for 24 years sheriff of Alameda County, is said to be placing no blame on Harry Johnston for his recent defeat. Harry worked hard and faithfully in his behalf, but the landslide in favor of the one-cent gas tax was too great to be overcome. (Mill Valley papers please copy.)

Eddie Salon drove down town the other day and left the bus parked at the curb for an hour or so. When ready to start home he found the engine still running—just as he left it. Eddie claims to have some motor. Lynn White says: "Anyone believing that yarn will please stand on his head."

After many years of faithful and efficient service in the Bulletin office, Steve Daly, easily one of the most popular men in the chapel, resigned his situation, drew his traveler and has accepted a position on one of the newspapers in Santa Rosa. Mr. Daly has several acres of land in that vicinity and for about a year has been commuting daily to and from his work. This change will give him more time to cultivate his place and perhaps prove more satisfactory in many ways. The worst

any person in the Bulletin office wishes Steve is that his fondest hopes may be realized.

W. B. Rutherford is the proud possessor of a beautiful Mexican parrot, a gift from his son, who sails as purser to the Canal Zone and way ports for a local shipping concern. The bird, according to Mr. Rutherford, is a thing of beauty and might be a source of great joy if one only knew what the bird was saying. Mr. Rutherford will either teach the bird English or be compelled to take a few lessons in Spanish.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

E. W. Beedle announces by the first of the year all patent difficulties on the new galley-lock will be cleared. The numbers of repeat orders indicate the lock is being very favorably received, mainly because of simplicity and non-slip steel spring features.

Bob Moore returned last Wednesday from Kansas City, where he had been called three weeks ago on the death of a member of his family.

If anyone wishes to place orders for delicious frogs' legs, Don Boone of the Chronicle will be glad to fill them when and if possible. He is contemplating the establishment of a frog ranch as soon as the first shipment of one dozen arrives from Louisiana.

C. B. Maxwell, golf player, in endeavoring to reach the thirteenth hole the other day encountered obstacles. After driving several cubic yards of earth away he finally struck bedrock and thereby irreparably damaged his driver. He says he will buy better golf clubs in the future!

Mining Notes—Robert Fleming, generous philanthropist, declares that with receipt of first dividends from his "investment" he will "endow a nice, comfortable Poorhouse for Indigent 'Pan' Players."

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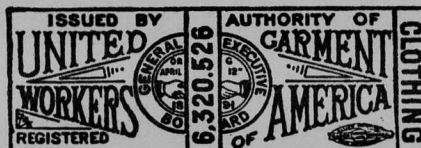
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SERF IDEAL.

When our foes tell us we are "alarmed" at the company "union" they ignore history and the invincible power of solidarity and education.

Trade unionists are not alarmed at the company "union." They consider it but another tactic of opponents, and are acting accordingly.

Years ago the organized workers were not alarmed when they met the bludgeon attack of open foes. Neither are they now alarmed when these foes attempt to conceal their opposition.

The company "union" will eventually go the road traveled by other substitutes. That time can be hastened by exposing those who would control the workers' lives.

The right to organize is of first importance to the workers. No injustice can be remedied, no advance is possible, unless that right is conceded.

As a wheel revolves around its axle, so the workers' activities center around their trade union. Every educational, economic, social, and political movement radiates from the trade union. It is controlled by the workers—it is of, by, and for them.

The company "union" would detach them from this central force. It is merely one of many substitutes invented by anti-unionists, who must adopt new deceptions, as old ones are exposed.

A quarter of a century ago they discovered that frank hostility was no longer practical. Even courts and lawmakers were forced to bow before a new public opinion created by the workers.

The anti-unionists then presented their so-called "open" shop. Under this system they assumed a tolerant attitude toward trade unionism in public, but maintained secret blacklists against active members of organized labor.

After long agitation, the so-called "open" shop was discredited. The backers of this system now present the company "union."

The stage dressing differs, but the individuals are the same. They are as stout defenders of paternalism and the serf idea as in the days when trade unionists were classed as conspirators.

Organized labor well knows the long and bitter years of opposition to their movement. They are alert to the many defenses opponents have erected in their continuous retreat before education and agitation.

The company "union" is the latest barrier. It is but another breastwork by which the Old Guard of Reaction hopes to stay the tide of enlightenment.

Trade unionists are not alarmed at this barrier. They are reforming their lines against it, as they have against every other opposition.

In the democracy of the dead all men are at least equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise, and the song of the poet is silent. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury, and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his honors, the worldling his pleasures; the invalid needs no physician, and the laborer rests from unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's final decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed. Injustice is expiated, the irony of fate is refuted; the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity which makes life such a cruel and inexplicable tragedy ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy, and the weakest needs no defense. The mightiest captain succumbs to that invincible adversary, who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished.—John J. Ingalls.

THE TIME TO STRIKE.

By William Herbert Carruth.

My God, I am weary of waiting for the year of jubilee;

I know that the cycle of man is a moment only to Thee;

They have held me back with preaching what the patience of God is like,

But the world is weary of waiting; will it never be time to strike?

When my hot heart rose in rebellion at the wrongs my fellows bore,

It was "Wait until prudent saving has gathered you up a store";

And "Wait till a higher station brings value in men's eyes";

And "Wait till the gray-streaked hair shall argue your counsel wise."

The hearts that kindled with mine are caught in the selfsame net;

One waits to master the law, though his heart-strings vibrate yet;

And one is heaping up learning, and many are heaping up gold,

And some are fierce in the forum, while slowly we all wax old.

The bitter lesson of patience I have practised, lo! these years;

Can it be, what has passed for prudence was prompted by my fears?

Can I doubt henceforth in my choosing, if such a choice I must have,

Between being wise and craven or being foolish and brave?

Whenever the weak and weary are ridden down by the strong,

Whenever the voice of honor is drowned by the howling throng,

Whenever the right pleads clearly while the lords of life are dumb,

The times of forbearance are over, and the time to strike is come.

Three Aberdonians while taking a holiday found themselves in a town where they were strangers. By and by they observed a notice outside a building intimating the holding of a social gathering, with music, tea, etc., and no charge for admission.

The strangers said one to another, "That's the very place for us, let's go in."

They did so, and enjoyed the music, and especially the tea. After a while the chairman arose suddenly and announced a collection would then and there be taken up.

One of the Aberdonians fainted, and, of course, his comrades had to carry him out. But none of the party returned in time for the collection.

A grinning crowd stood around the two unconscious men lying on the sidewalk. "What's the matter here?" demanded a policeman who had rushed up, attracted by the crowd. "Oh, nothing," replied one of the bystanders. "A real estate man was trying to sell a lot to the motor car salesman who was trying to sell him a car. They were pretty evenly matched, for they both dropped from exhaustion at the same moment."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A group of workmen at lunch hour were discussing evolution and the origin of man. One of the party remained silent, when a companion turned on him and demanded his opinion. "I ain't goin' to say," he replied doggedly. "I remember as how Henry Green and me threshed that all out once before an' it's settled, s'far's I'm concerned." "But what conclusion did you arrive at?"

"Well, we didn't arrive at the same conclusion. Henry, he arrived at the hospital an' I at the police station."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 5, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Phil Benedetti, florist, announcement of the opening of his new store at 2980 Sixteenth street. From Civil Service Employees, Department of Education, thanking the Council for its co-operation in the defeat of Charter Amendment No. 36.

Referred to Educational Committee—From the American Federation of Labor Committee on Education, relative to educational work during the coming year.

Referred to the Trade Union Promotional League—From the Metal Polishers' International Union, with reference to the unfair firm of Hilberich & Bradsky Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of golf clubs and baseball bats. From the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the unfair firm, Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

Referred to the Women's Auxiliary—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the formation of Women's Union Label League.

Request Complied With—From the Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, requesting the Council to give them credentials for the purpose of visiting unions in behalf of the striking Ladies' Garment Workers of New York.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of appeals from the American Federation of Labor for financial assistance for the striking Ladies' Garment Workers of New York, and the striking Textile Workers of Passaic, N. J., and Willimantic, Conn., your committee recommends to affiliated unions to donate as liberally as their funds will permit to both organizations. Relative to the instructions of the Council to your Executive Committee and your Law and Legislative Committee to investigate and draft resolutions in regard to the assignment of labor cases to outside judges who preside in the Superior Courts, at the request of parties interested, the matter was held in abeyance. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Upholsterers—Are still carrying on against the Universal, Koechler and Derringer Bros.; will hold a dance November 23rd, Eagles' Hall. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; will visit affiliated unions relative to this matter. Auto Mechanics—Business slack; requested delegates to have repair work done in union shops. Tailors—Oregon Woolen Mills is unfair; are carrying the label of a dual organization; requested delegates to demand the Journeymen Tailors' label when having suits made. Garment Workers No. 131—Donated \$25 to the Ladies' Garment Workers and \$25 to Textile Workers of Passaic, N. J.; requested delegates to see that the label of the United Garment Workers was on the clothing, shirts and overalls they purchase. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the union button from the clerk when making purchases; new Sixteenth Street Market unfair to Grocery Clerks. Iron-Steel-Tin Workers—Business very dull; men are being laid off. Janitors—Thanked the Council for its assistance in defeating Charter Amendment No. 36. Federation of Teachers—Are very jubilant over the recent election. Waiters No. 30—Donated \$25 to the Ladies' Garment Workers of New York; \$10 to the Billings Defense Fund; \$10 to the Civil Liberties Union.

Auditing Committee—Reporting favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$505.00. **Expenses**—\$220.13.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

HITS BOARD OF COMMERCE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Detroit Council of Churches, which was silent, as a body, while the American Federation of Labor convention was in session, has gathered up its courage, under fire of national manifestations of outrage, and has said its say about the Detroit Board of Commerce.

The churches now charge "false and insulting innuendo" to the Board of Commerce in the effort of that body to force the churches to keep labor men out of their pulpits.

"The false and insulting nature of this innuendo," says the church statement, "deserves the severest reprobation. We must in the gravest and most serious manner possible protest against this attempt to dominate the pulpits on the part of men many of whom are not even professing Christians."

That the Board of Commerce isn't any too eager to continue the debate is indicated by the statement of that body, which says in part:

"If any individual church member is interested, the facts concerning our controversy with the American Federation of Labor are readily available at the office of the Detroit Board of Commerce. We see no reason why such a controversy should be dragged through the public press."

It is recalled, however, that the "controversy" was not with the American Federation of Labor but was with the Detroit churches. Detroit churchmen do not fail to note that the Board of Commerce offers its "information," not to the Detroit Council of Churches, but to "individual" church members, all of which doesn't help the case of the Board of Commerce with the members of that council.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

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GREAT LABOR POLICIES.

Reports of Committees Adopted in Detroit Convention, Here Published Week by Week, Reveal Thought of American Federation of Labor.

No. II. COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.

Discussion that has developed on the floor of the convention since it assembled in Detroit, has brought out sharply one subject that your committee believes it may, without infringing upon the rights of any other committee, deal with.

Modern industrial development has gone forward so rapidly that even the closest observers are unable to keep fully abreast of it. In some aspects this development has taken the form of financing on a basis that is leading to a point where no one may say exactly what will happen. Able men, notably Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, have pointed out the extreme danger that lies in the direction along which our business affairs are now traveling. Before this new era dawned, the business world was familiar with the device known as the stock dividend. Originally, this was resorted to for the legitimate purpose of permanently fixing in the capital employed the accretion accumulated and held as surplus. Any such stock dividend was accepted as notice to all and sundry that the business had been profitable beyond the sum needed for defraying reasonable dividends, and the excess earnings had been employed in the work of carrying on the enterprise, to the end that even greater dividends might be declared and a large surplus accumulated. This was also a notice that the wage rate in any such enterprise might be advanced without jeopardizing the success of the undertaking.

Since the dawn of the post war era we have known such manipulation of enterprise as makes the high finance of the earlier part of the century appear like the innocent amusement of amateurs. One of the most elastic and readily controlled agencies for this form of jugglery is the stock issue of "no par value." It means exactly what it says, that the purchaser of that stock buys nothing. He pays his money for the prospect of accumulating dividends at whatever rate a board of directors may determine. Through the issue of non-voting stock, or the control control device, the purchaser has no voice whatever in the management or direction of the affairs of the concern to which he has turned over his money. The danger residing in such a practice is so apparent that only the most reckless of investors or the most gullible will resort to the purchase of such stock for the employment of their savings.

Another dangerous practice is that form of stock issue which is commonly referred to as "employee ownership." Thousands of employees of the various great manufacturing or transportation concerns of the country have invested large portions of their savings in these concerns, lured on by specious and attractive promises from stock promoters or from the management.

Your committee would not in the remotest sense discredit thrift among the workers of America, nor discourage any ambitious worker from trying to make himself secure against possible want in the future, but we would urge that all give careful consideration to the subject that is so tremendously important to them. When it is possible for a man of William Z. Ripley's standing to publish in one of the most conservative American magazines the names of one after another of great corporations whose financial statements to the public and to their stockholders are inaccurate, misleading and in some cases contain downright untruths, it is time or the ordinary mortal to "Stop, Look and Listen."

Your committee also wishes to call attention to

a practice that is prevalent and which exemplifies one of the most unsound and dangerous contrivances known to high finance. We refer to the capitalization of prospective earnings. Under this process it is the common practice for financial buccaneers to secure control of a prosperous business and then through the process of reorganization or reincorporation to increase the capital stock by two or three times the original sum, basing this increase on the earning capacity of the plant and the anticipation of future sales of its product. This is such an extreme form of speculation that it amounts in the end to downright gambling, presenting to the stock purchaser only the prospect of winning a return on his investment in the event that the anticipated increased sales of output be realized. Such stock issues are dependent for value entirely upon the ability of the manipulating group to maintain the enterprise at its full productive capacity.

In the event of any diminution or cessation of purchases by the public, the payment of dividends must cease or be provided for from a surplus which has been created through the accumulation of excessive profits. When such adversity overtakes one of these companies the device most swiftly applied to preserve the shrinking surplus is that of reduction in wages. At the same time the investor will note the decrease in the quoted value price of his shares in the stock list and may easily compute for himself the extent of the loss he is incurring through having "taken a chance" in the game that is being played by the financial captains of the day.

Your committee would urge therefore that all workers wherever situated proceed in their purchases of corporation shares with the same caution and prudence that they would exercise in other investments.

COURT HOLDS WIDE POWERS.

Union miners may attempt to organize employees of the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal Company if they do not urge the breaking of individual contracts or do not intimidate, threaten, assault or otherwise violate the criminal statutes. The unionists may urge their cause in public speeches or by the circulation of arguments in printed form.

The above summarizes a decision by the United States Federal Court of Appeals in modifying an injunction issued by the Wheeling Federal District Court.

While the laws of West Virginia cover every form of illegal act that the injunction prohibits, the company would be compelled to prove its case under these laws where it accuses a union miner with unlawful acts. Under the injunction system, the miner is arrested and he must prove his innocence before the judge that issued the court order.

Free speech, free press and press assemblage are all subject to the whim of the injunction judge, who only operates in strike times, and who bases such acts on the theory that labor is a commodity associated with business, and that interference with business is subject to the injunction process. Constitutional rights and fundamental guarantees are not considered.

The West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal Company maintained friendly relations with the United Mine Workers' Union until 1922, when it broke its agreement. Since then it has operated on the anti-union basis.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES.

Printing pressmen have signed a three-year agreement with newspaper publishers in New York City. Wages are increased \$2.50 a week during the first year, \$2 a week the second year and \$1 a week the third year. The contract includes an arbitration clause.

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Brief Items of Interest

There has been but one death reported in San Francisco trade union circles during the present week, that of David M. Demarest of the cooks.

The Upholsterers' Union will give a grand ball and entertainment in Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, November 23rd, to which all members of the labor movement are invited.

The Cracker Bakers' Union has a committee out visiting the different unions to notify them of the unfairness of the National Biscuit Company, an Eastern concern that ships its goods into this city in competition with the local manufacturers, who are strictly union.

Garment Workers' Union donated \$25 to the striking Ladies' Garment Workers of New York and a similar sum to the Passaic, N. J., textile workers, according to Nellie Casey, business agent. Ten applicants were initiated and sick benefits aggregated \$75.

All international officers of Electrical Workers' Union will be visitors in San Francisco the latter part of this month and will confer with officers of their local unions.

Expressing thanks to the Labor Council for its support in the defeat of Charter Amendment No. 36, a communication has been received by Secretary John A. O'Connell from the civil service employees of the Department of Education. Through error in drafting the measure, it would have excluded many employees from the civil service if it were passed.

A novel joint meeting was held Wednesday, November 3rd, by the Trade Union Promotional League and the Women's Auxiliary in the auditorium of the Labor Temple. Refreshments were served by the ladies and a program of entertainment was enjoyed by all, according to Secretary W. G. Desepte.

Secretary Howard has called a special meeting of Machinists' Union No. 68 for November 17th, at which time the local will consider reaffiliating with the San Francisco Labor Council. The union withdrew from the Council in 1919. C. C. Davison, general secretary, is expected to be present at this meeting, arriving on a Pacific Coast survey.

In the third of a series of educational lectures at Butchers' Union No. 115, Dr. F. Jaffa, University of California food research professor, gave a comparative study of the food values of meat and other foods at the regular meeting. He discussed the use of meat last Wednesday. These talks, a new application of labor education, are intended to fully inform the worker of the inherent facts associated with his trade. The local has endorsed the \$1 per capita increase in membership in the San Francisco Labor Council, reports Secretary Milton S. Maxwell. Sick benefits were \$56.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has donated \$25 to the striking Garment Workers of New York, \$10 to the Billings Defense Fund and \$10 to the Civil Liberties Union. At each meeting a large number of new members are admitted and the organization is growing rapidly, its membership now being at the highest point in its history.

The figures on the recent run-off election between Brother Van Horn and President Sam Globerman of Los Angeles Union No. 225, for sixth vice-president of the International, are available, being published in the last issue of the Cigar-makers' Journal. They are as follows: Total vote cast, 11,290; Van Horn, 6753; Globerman, 4033; blank, 504; Van Horn's majority, 2720. For delegate to the American Federation of Labor, also a run-off, W. A. Campbell received 6533 votes to 3734 for R. S. Sexton, and 1023 blanks, which made Campbell the winner. Van Horn is a member of San Pedro Union No. 291.

HELP CRIPPLE GET JUSTICE.

Goy B. Smith, common laborer, injured when a team ran away at Sacramento, in April, 1925, is looking for "Blackie" the cook, H. Moreland and other men employed by Mr. Sayer at Sacramento in April, 1925. The insurance company refused to pay this man on a just basis and he needs the evidence of these men or any one of them to help him get a square deal. A. J. Harder, the attorney for Mr. Smith, is himself a member of the printers' union, and he states that this is an extreme case, where there seems to be a deliberate attempt to withhold the facts. Sayer is dead and his books and accounts are kept hidden. The evidence of any one of the men employed with Smith will help him.

SODERBERG WINS.

Members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union in this city have received news of the election of Gus Soderberg in the run-off election for international secretary-treasurer. He defeated Thomas Sweeney, who has been secretary since his predecessor tried to turn the union over to the outlaw Amalgamated. He will take the position January 1, 1927. Sweeney has been a member of the International since its inception, and was defeated by 822 votes. Soderberg has been business agent of Chicago Local No. 5 for the past seventeen years, and a delegate all that time to the Chicago Federation of Labor, where he is held in high esteem.

A ROW BETWEEN THE BOSSES.

Those who have followed the warfare between Stalin and his intrenched forces and the Trotsky-Kamaneff-Zinovieff triumvirate of opposition in Moscow are left much in doubt by the newspapers as to the inner truth of the rucus. But, it is clear at least that the row is between the high and mighties and that the rank and file of Russians has nothing to do with the case. The dictatorship goes on and it will go on for some time to come. Stalin is showing his superior strength and seems to have Trotsky, Kamaneff and Zinovieff in a pocket. Those who boost the soviet game like to point to Stalin as a moderate. The fact is that he is every inch the iron dictator and unrelenting boss. It is well, indeed, not to be fooled about this man Stalin.

ROBERT DISSMAN IS DEAD.

Cable dispatches from Berlin announce the sudden death at sea of Robert Dissman, on board the steamship Columbus while returning from New York.

He was president of the German Metal Workers' Union, and was one of four representatives of the International Metal Workers' Federation who visited this country and who attended the recent Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Department.

Stude—"Say gimme a ticket to Tulsa."
Agent—"Here ya are, change at Oklahoma City."

Stude—"No you don't. I'll take the change now."—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

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